

Outline

- 1. Overview of the Incident
- 2. Timeline of Shoreline Assessment Program
- 3. Initial Aerial Surveys
- 4. Winter SCAT Program
- 5. Spring/Summer SCAT Survey Program
- 6. Sign-off Program



Physical Geography of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands 1651001E 170°00° E PREMIER 189799 P759001 P1 \$30500 N 165700° W Alaska -000-000 60,00 Kamchatka Peninsula St. Matthew Nunivak_ Island 🐛 Island Karaginski Island Bering Sea Kamchatka Bristol Bay Basin Pribilof Islands International Waters Aleutian Pribilof 55000 32,300 Commander Canyon Basin Islands Umnak Plateau Unalaska I Bowers Basin Attu I. Unmak I. Seguam 1. Islands of Four Atka I. 🍨 Kiska L Amlia L Mountains Adak I. -6000 (meters) 200,00 Amchitka I Aleuttan POLARIS 170100°E 380°00' 175000°W 170'00 195°09' F

Overview of the Incident

December 8, 2004

- M/V Selendang Ayu grounded near Skan Bay on Unalaksa Island.
- Lost fuel oil impacted approximately 300 km of coastline (~330,000 gall)
 - Vessel carried ~480,000 gallons IFO380 + diesel
 - ~148,000 gallons diesel and IFO380 were lightered in JAN to mid-FEB
 - Loss of soybean cargo





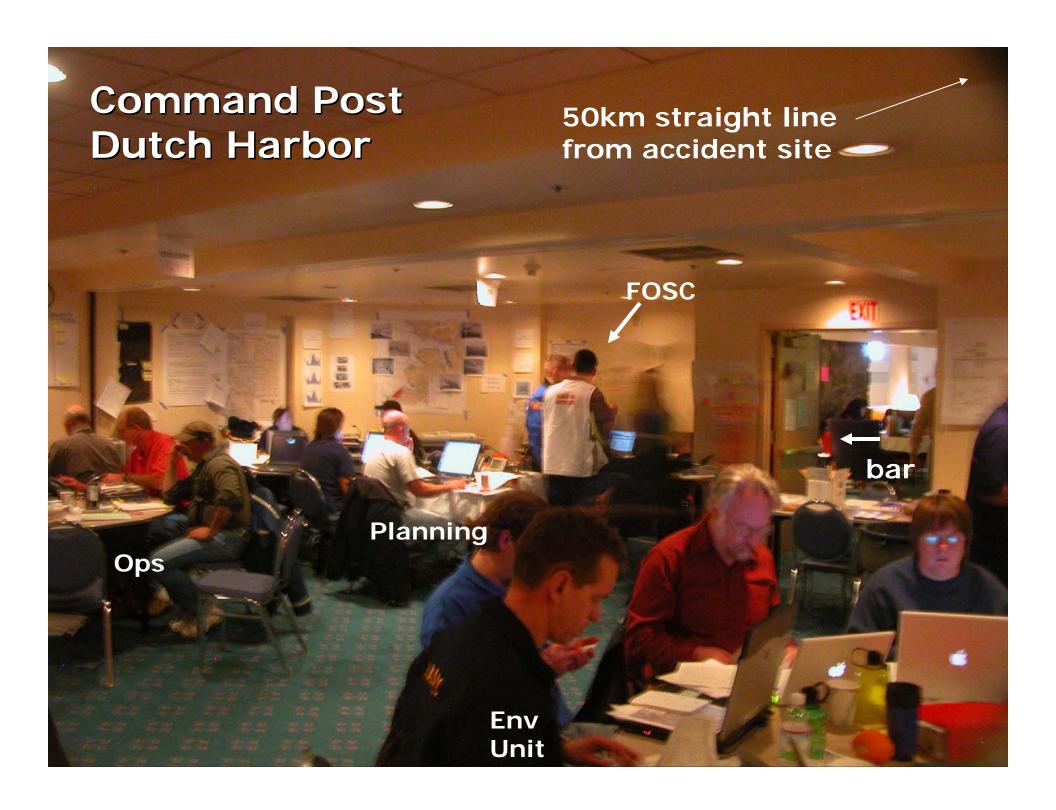












Timeline: Winter Phase

Initial Winter Aerial Surveys

10-16 DEC 04

- Slick tracking
- Shoreline assessment survey

Winter SCAT Program

16 DEC 04 - 15 FEB 05

Limited in scope due to weather/safety constraints



Winter Operations

- Equipment and personnel on standby in Core Area in case of a further release from the vessel
- UC decided teams could start "gross" oil removal while on standby
- SCAT was initiated to support this winter operations effort
- Winter operations ceased on 15Feb after lightering and vessel inspected
 no further threat of a release

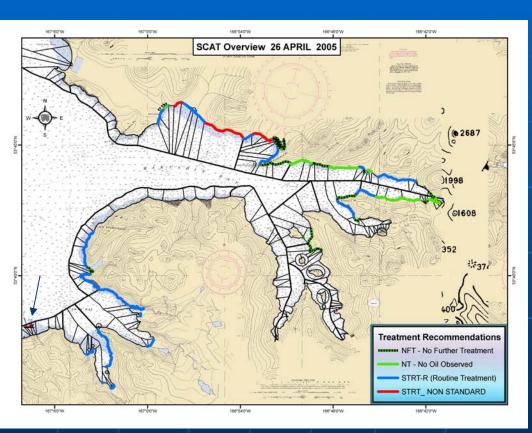


Initial Operations Support

First step was to segment shoreline

 Completed before the first overflight

Foundation of all subsequent geographic data





Aerial Surveillance Slick Tracking

- Initial slick tracking on 11 Dec during first weather break
 - to assess the potential for shoreline impacts
- Status of oil remaining on vessel unclear, due to access difficulties, so surveillance program continued regularly throughout winter to monitor for possible releases
 - continuous low altitude, fixed-wing surveys during weather windows



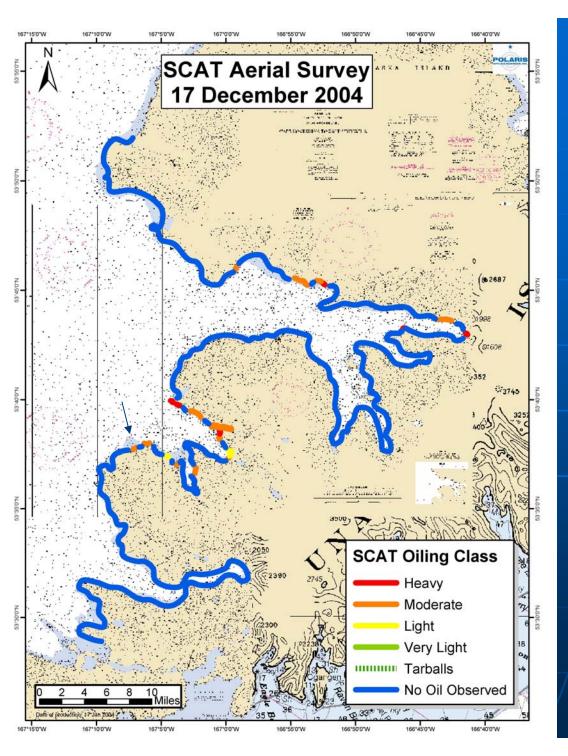


Initial Shoreline Assessment Survey to Support Ops

Aerial Mapping Video

- First low-altitude helo survey on 15/16 DEC
- Mapped distribution of visible shoreline surface oil 17 DEC
 - provided basis for a limited winter cleanup program





Estimate:

Heavy + Moderate = ~20 km



Winter SCAT Program

Key Elements:

- Weather Constraints
- Safety Concerns
- Support to Ops
- Survey Statistics
- Cultural Resources





SCAT Winter Program

Program Management and Participation

- SCAT Coordinator
- Field Team Coordinator/Database Manager
- 1 Field Team of UC reps



SCAT Winter Survey Data Summary

460 defined segments in direct impact area, Cape Cheerful, Unalaska Bay and Kalekta Pt

over 296 km (289 segments) surveyed by SCAT teams and input into database

85 miles of shoreline (86 segments) had some form of oiling (Heavy, Moderate, Light, Very Light, or tar balls: H+M = 32 miles)

34 segments identified for immediate winter gross oil removal for Operations

CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM GOALS

- locate and assess archaeological sites
- determine potential treatment and backshore staging effects
- mitigate potential treatment effects
- maintain site location confidentiality





Timeline: Spring-Summer Phase (1)

Spring-Summer SCAT Program

06 APR 05 - 17 JUN 05

- Prep time development of comprehensive program through consensus-building
- Developed SCAT Manual prior to survey: included definition of Survey Area
- Established Treatment Recommendations and Constraints; and Endpoint Criteria (pre-determined by ADEC)
- Team training/calibration (05 APR 05)



Timeline: Spring-Summer Phase (2)

Inspections-Segment Sign Offs

01 JUN 05 - now

- First segments signed off on 12 JUL: SCAT overlap
- Ongoing through SEP with planned spring 2006 inspection



Spring/Summer SCAT Topics

- 1. Spring/Summer SCAT Manual
 - Key Elements
- 2. Decision Process through consensus-building of UC reps
- 3. Treatment Recommendations
- 4. Teams
- 5. Endpoint Criteria
- 6. Sign-off Process



Spring/Summer SCAT Manual 1. Key Elements

- Field Survey Methods
 - Geographic Survey Area
 - Schedule
 - Management, Participation
- SCAT Database and Forms
- Field Recommendations: Forms and other field data
 - Process of forms transmittal and approval
- Permitting and Consultations
 - Ecological and Cultural Constraints
- Shoreline Treatment Endpoints and Final Inspections

SPRING 2005 - GROUND SCAT



Teams A and B Helicopter mobilized

 Surveyed priority segments in the "core area" areas between Spray Cape and Brundage Head on Unalaska Island.

Teams C and Team D Vessel-based

 Surveyed remote coasts away from the "core area" and segments not accessible by helo









SCAT Data Summary

806 segments (763 km) surveyed, from east Umnak Island to west Akutan Island

324 segments in 'core' area (Spray to Makushin)

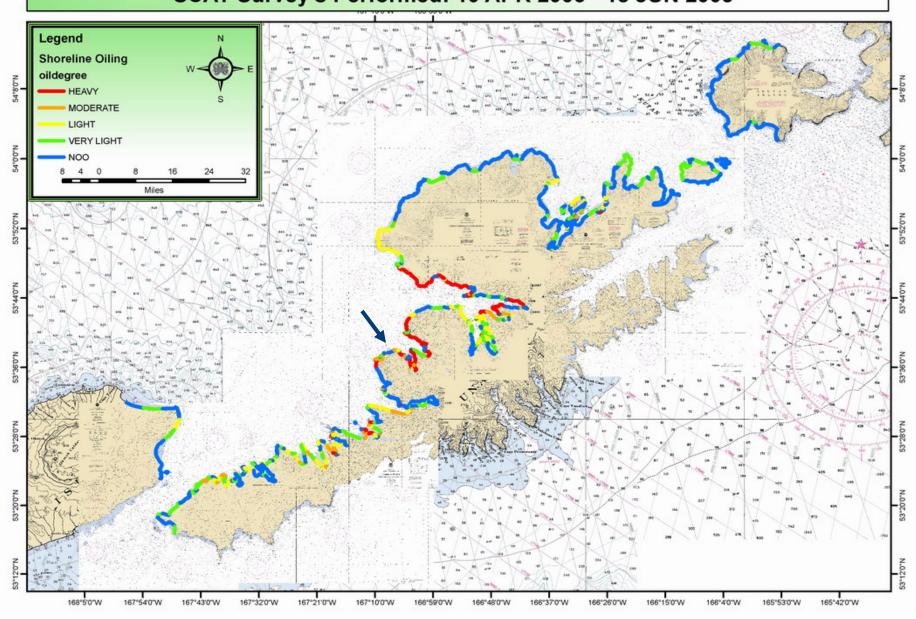
125 segments of shoreline (114 km) had some form of oiling recommended for treatment (STRT form)

681 segments of shoreline (649 km) did not require any treatment (SIR form)

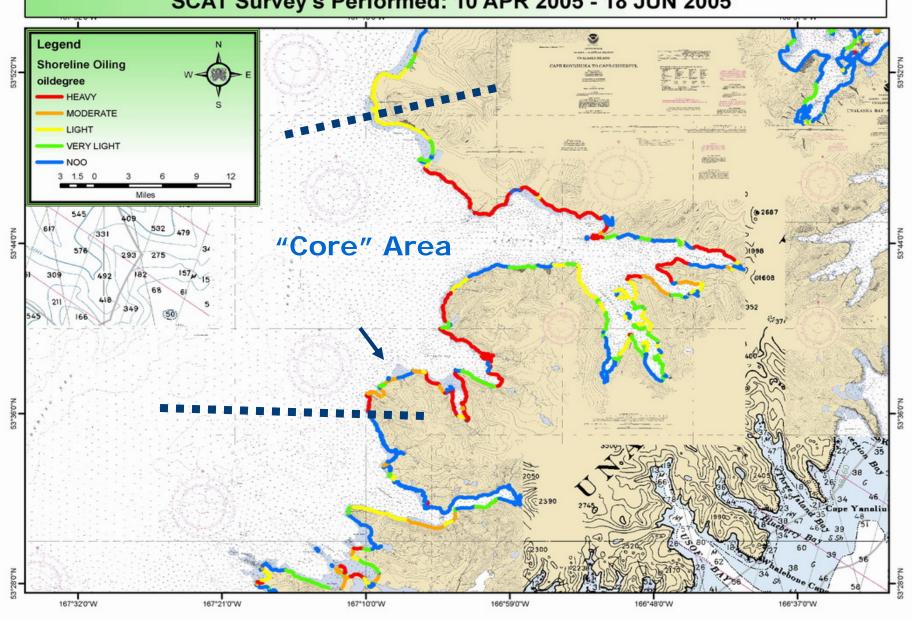
- 290 segments/304 km No Further Treatment (NFT)
- 391 segments/345km No Oil Observed (NOO)



M/V Selendang Ayu SCAT Survey's Performed: 10 APR 2005 - 18 JUN 2005



M/V Selendang Ayu (Core Area) SCAT Survey's Performed: 10 APR 2005 - 18 JUN 2005



SCAT Summary Data

Oiling Category	km	%
Heavy	15.5	2.0
Moderate	4.0	0.5
Light	21.8	2.9
Very Light	9.1	1.2
No Observed Oil	712.6	93.4
TOTAL	763.1	

2. PROCESS

SCAT Team maps oil location, type, collects photos



Segment information packets

(map, SOS form, photos, recommended actions)



QA/QC & Database

Reviews, Constraints, Recommendations, Permits, or Other

OPERATIONS



Approvals

Planning Section Chief

Unified Command



Operations

Historical Preservation

ADNR/ADEC

Safety

@ Environmental



3. Shoreline Treatment Recommendations

SHORELINE TREATMENT
 RECOMMENDATION TRANSMITTAL
 (STRT) form – recommendations
 provided by the SCAT team

SHORELINE INSPECTION REPORT
 (SIR) form— No Observed Oil (NOO)
 or No Further Treatment (NFT)
 required

Pre-Approved Treatment Techniques

Maintained in the SCAT Manual

- Manual removal
- Mechanical removal
- Tilling
- Sediment relocation
- Burning oiled debris



MI/V Selendang Ayu Shoreline Treatment Recommendation Transmittal Form (1) Site Location: Kof Point Segment: KFP02 Length (m): 535 Survey Date: 16-Apr-05 Coastal Character: Bedrock Cliff Shoreline Type: Beach Substrate: Bedrock Box 1 Oiled Area for Treatment (EU) Zone A 168m x 15m 75% PO, 10-20cm thick Zone B 60m x 60m 12% PO, some recoverable patties. Zone C 50m x 10m 60% po 10-20cm in 20m area - rest is splatter. Box 2 Treatment Recommendations (EU) Manual Removal - several people with shovels, 3+ days. ROUTINE as per App. J in SCAT manual. Box 3 Recommendations / Staging and-or Logistic Constraints / Waste Issues (OPS) Only accessible by boat. Rocky headland - safety constraint. **Box 4 Ecological Resource Comments** Special Consideration - avoid approaching within 330 feet of active bald eagle nests on KFP01 and KFP03. Constraint: SPECIAL CONSIDERATION Box 5 Cultural Resource Comments (HPS) Report any cultural resources found during operations to the FOSC Historic Properties Specialist or Environmental Unit Leader. Constraint: REPORT Box6 Safety Issues (EU/OPS/SSO) 1) Slip, trip, fall while climbing over boulders - keep one hand for yourself, no two-hand carries. 2) Keep bags, bundles, gear light enough for one hand cary. 3) Select secondary access/extraction route prior to beginning operations. 4) Consider shortened work day if access requires strenuous climbing. Sketch Map Attached: Segment Map FINAL Historic Property Specialist **Environment Unit Lead** Planning Section Chief APPROVALS: SOSC FOSC Prepared By: Date Prepared: To Ops To HPS To DNR To SOS To EUL To PLN To UC Final Approval 1- Complete all Boxes and forward to appropriate party Final Approval for comments / approval via tracking designation. to EUL

STRT Form





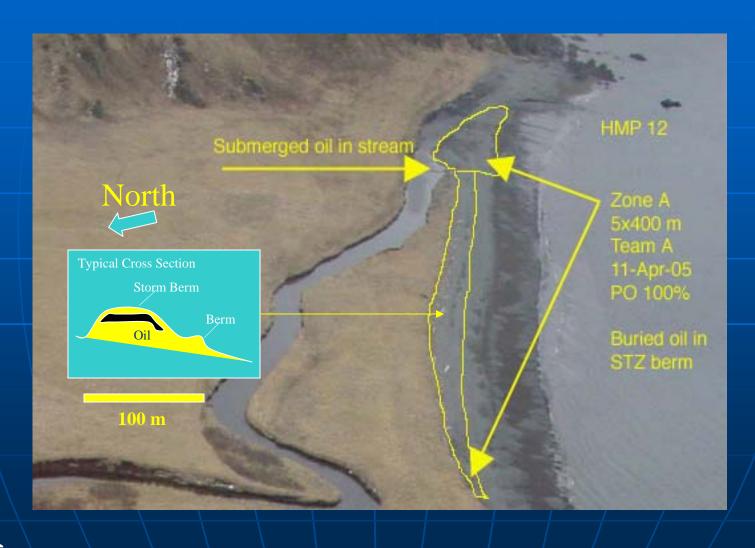
Segment Inspection Report

Segment ID +MF-01	SCAT Team () Members If no further treatment is required, each UC rep sign below.	
Time of Survey 1430 Tide Stage Weather	Name Rond Your FOSC rep Cresby for Engles SOSC rep RP rep	Signature Run Gen Carola
Inspection Completed Along Entire Segment? YES NO		
Is treatment or further treatment required? (circle one) YES - define below specific treatment action(s) and specific locations within the segment where required. Provide sketches, maps, GPS coordinates to OPS. NO - each UC rep sign appropriate signature box above		
Comments: NFT		
EOSC S	OSC RP	

SIR Form

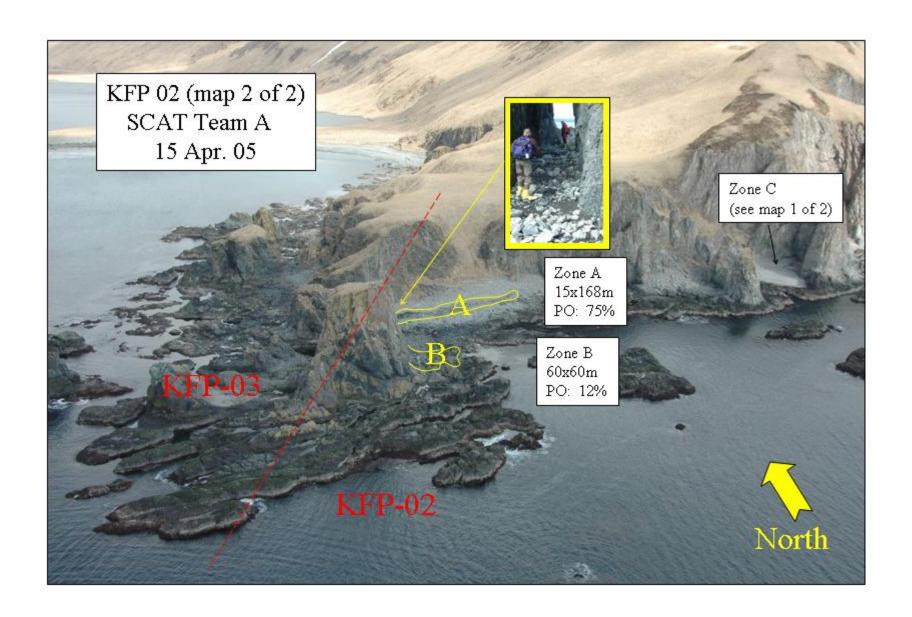
An NFT with a small amount of oil that was below the end- point criteria

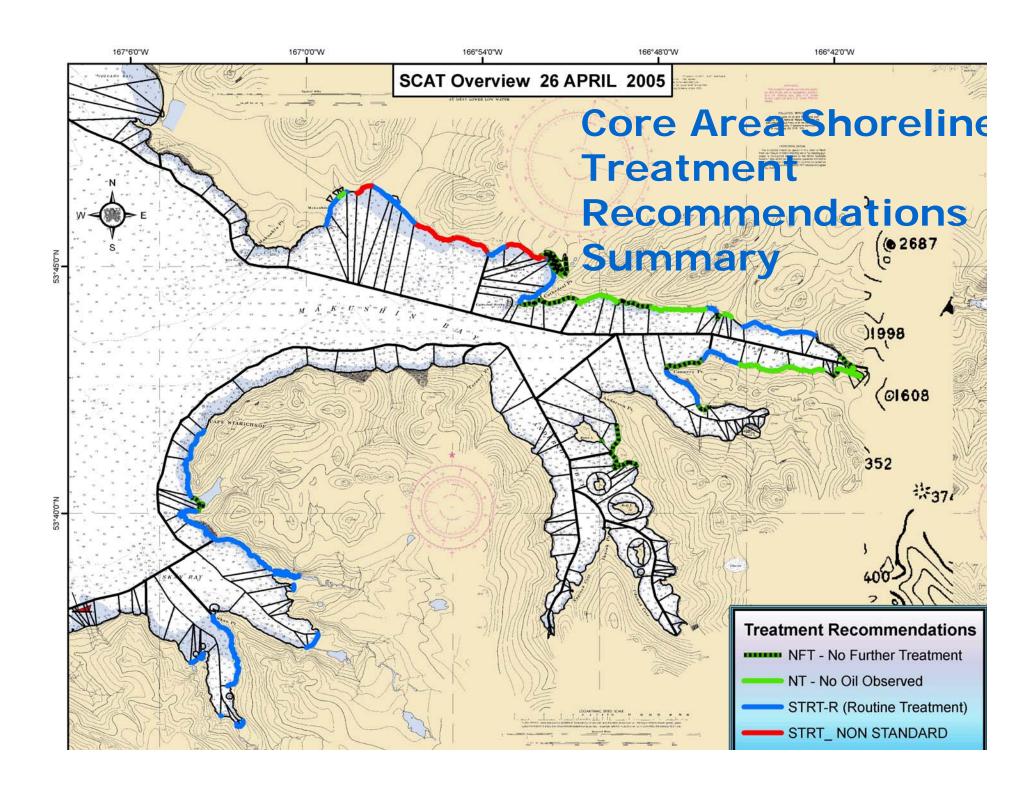
STRT Attachment HMP-12



HMP-13a and 13b





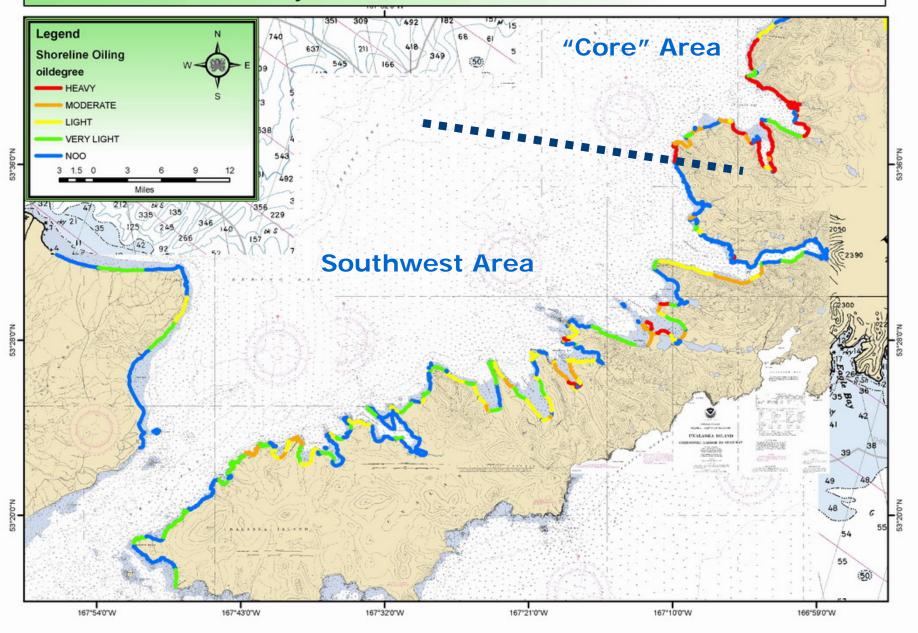


Treatment Recommendations

- "STANDARD" techniques preapproved by the agencies maintained in the SCAT Manual
- "NON-STANDARD" involved evaluation and discussion between agencies and Operations using preapproved techniques but with sitespecific plans to direct Operations



M/V Selendang Ayu (Southwest Area) SCAT Survey's Performed: 10 APR 2005 - 18 JUN 2005



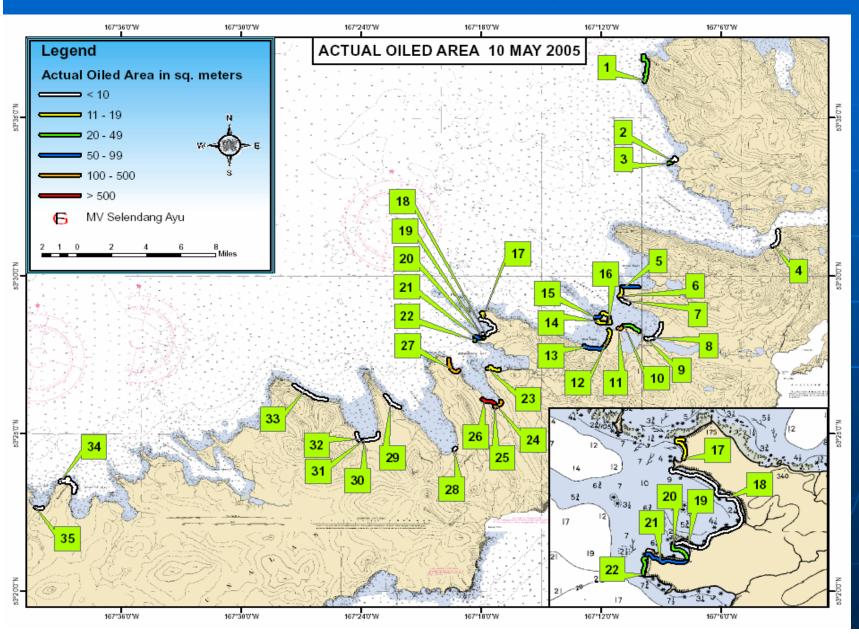
Southwest Area Survey

 35 of the 176 segments in the Southwest Area were recommended for additional treatment (STRT)

141 had either an SIR with NOO
had an SIR with NFT (cleaned and
signed off during the SCAT survey or
below end point criteria)

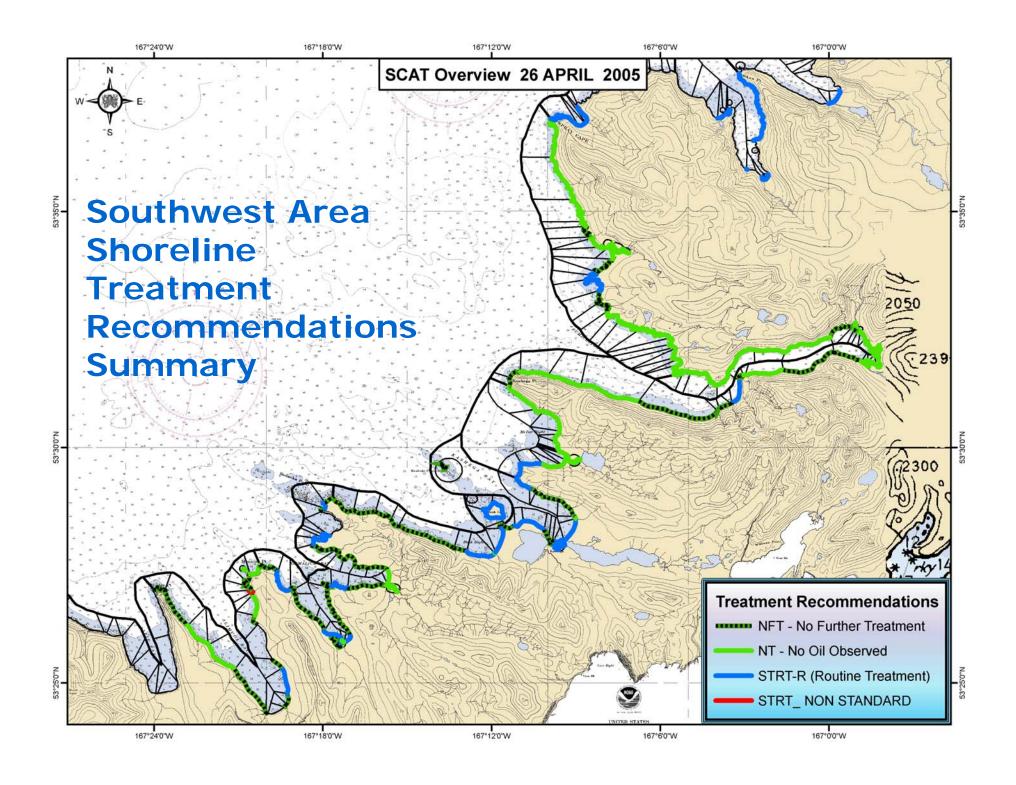


SOUTHWEST AREA SHORELINE TREATMENT (STRT) LOCATIONS



A "One Stop" SCAT Strategy

- Outside of "core area" the UC representatives on the SCAT teams were empowered to recommend NFT or NOO on the SIR form
- Had an Ops person who could pick up small amounts of oil
- A "cleanup as you go" and a "sign off as you go" strategy
- Obviated the need to have to go back after the survey



4. Teams

Each team includes at a minimum:

- an experienced shoreline oil observer responsible for completing the oiling documentation (Oil Geomorphologist, usually referred to as the "OG")
- a responsible party representative
- a federal representative
- a state representative.

A Field Deployed "Unified Command"





SCAT Team Participants

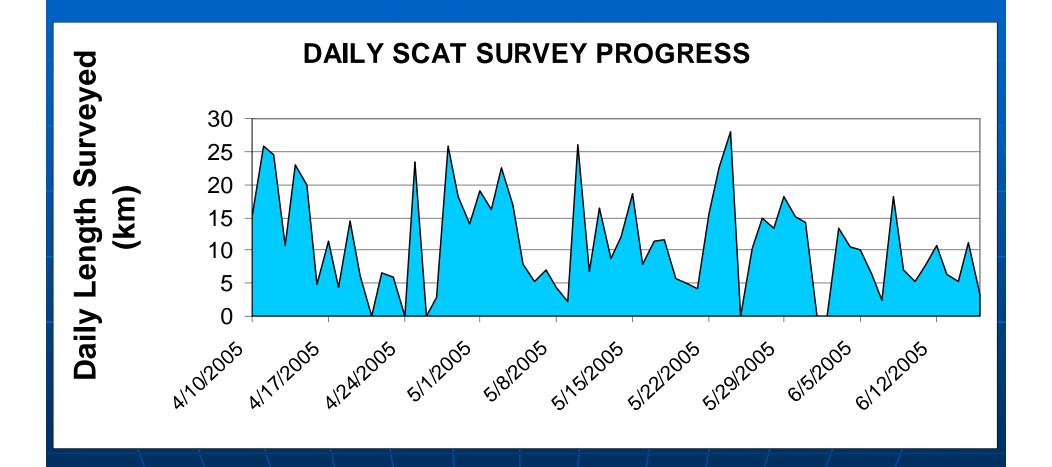
Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Natural Resources US Fish and Wildlife Services US Coast Guard

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Specialists-

Historic properties specialist (NLUR, Chumis) Coastal geomorphologists (Polaris) Operations (outside the "core area") Others (SLR)







SCAT Data Summary

- Field program 68 days
- Total "team days" 150
- Average shoreline length surveyed/day – 11 km
- Average daily rate/team 5.1 km



5. Treatment Endpoint Criteria

Chosen by State of Alaska:

"Lowest Practicable Level of Contamination" is a term defined in Alaska Law requiring spillers to clean up a discharge until the lowest practicable level of contamination is achieved. Alaska determines the lowest practicable level of contamination based on several items including protection of human health, safety, and welfare and of the environment; the nature and toxicity of the hazardous substance; the extent to which the substance has migrated or is likely to migrate; and the natural dispersion, attenuation, or degradation of contamination."



MIXED SEDIMENT/GRAVEL/COBBLE - STEEP CLIFF BACKSHORE Surface Oil

- Tarballs greater than 2 cm in diameter and all tar patties and tar mats removed
- Oiled sediment and gravel removed or cleaned to a light patchy (<20% coverage of coat (CT)
- Oiled cobbles and boulders removed or cleaned to light patchy (<20%) coverage of coat (CT)
- Oiled vegetation removed, to a light patchy (<20%) coverage of coat (CT)

Subsurface Oil

- · Tar patties and tar balls greater than 5 cm in diameter removed
- Buried tar mats or oiled lens removed or cleaned to light (20%) partially filled pore spaces (PP)

Constraints

- Avoid damage to unoiled roots of vegetation
- Avoid destabilization of backshore
- Probably foot traffic only

MIXED SEDIMENT/GRAVEL/COBBLE - LOW BACKSHORE

Surface Oil

- Tarballs greater than 2 cm in diameter and all tar patties and tar mats removed
- Oiled sediment and gravel removed or cleaned to a light patchy (<10% coverage of coat (CT)
- Oiled cobbles and boulders removed or cleaned to light patchy (<10%) coverage of coat (CT)
- Oiled vegetation removed, to a light patchy (<10%) coverage of coat (CT)

Subsurface Oil

- Tar patties and tar balls greater than 5 cm in diameter removed
- Buried tar mats or oiled lens removed or cleaned to light (20%) partially filled pore spaces (PP)

Constraints

- Avoid damage to unoiled roots of vegetation
- Avoid destabilization of backshore

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Treatment Endpoint Criteria by Shoreline Type

6. Inspection Process - Initial

When Ops deems segment treatment is complete, notifies EU/SCAT Coordinator

Segment pre-inspected by a SCAT team (PEST) - at endpoint criteria or additional work required?

 Agency Field Monitors, working with Ops Field Supervisors, ensure additional work completed.



6. Inspection Process - Final

Once ready for Final Inspection (by Agency Monitors), inspected by a Final Inspection Team empowered to

- (a) determine that end point criteria have been met and
- (b) recommend to the Unified Command that cleanup in that segment be terminated.
- The team uses the criteria in the "M/V Selendang Ayu Shoreline Cleanup Termination Endpoints 2005" (Appendix C) to make this determination.

Final Inspection team composed of UC Reps and Land Owners (or LO rep)



Final Inspection Process

- If no oil observed or segment is at endpoint criteria:
 - UC reps on team sign SIR form and forward recommendation to UC for approval.
- If segment not at criteria by unanimous agreement of UC reps:
 - team notes on SIR work required, and
 - sends form to SCAT Field Coordinator/Data Manager who forwards to Operations via the EUL



Final Inspection Process

Determination that cleanup endpoints have been reached does not indicate that the segment is necessarily recovered or restored under the definition of the NRDA process.



Conclusion

- SCAT was an integral and essential component of the response operation
- The shoreline oiling data provided the basis for setting priorities, recommending treatment actions, and evaluating the level of effort required by Operations
- The multiagency teams were the key vehicle to the inspection program that allowed the UC to sign-off a segment

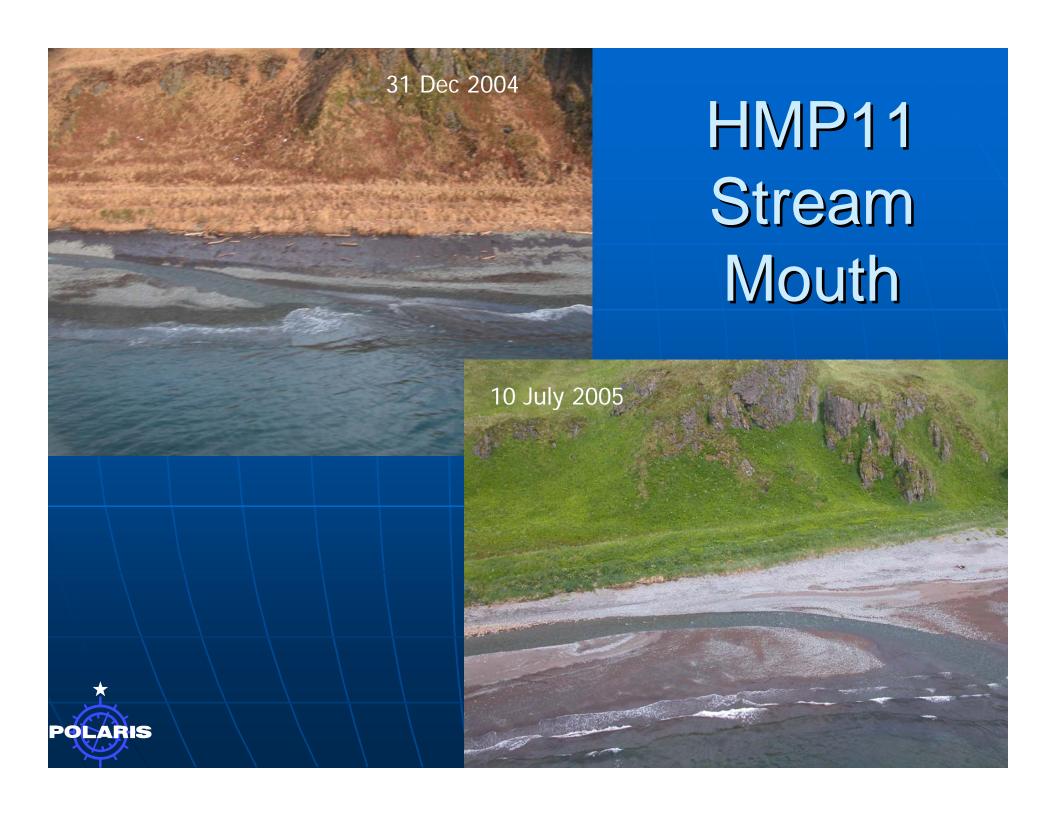


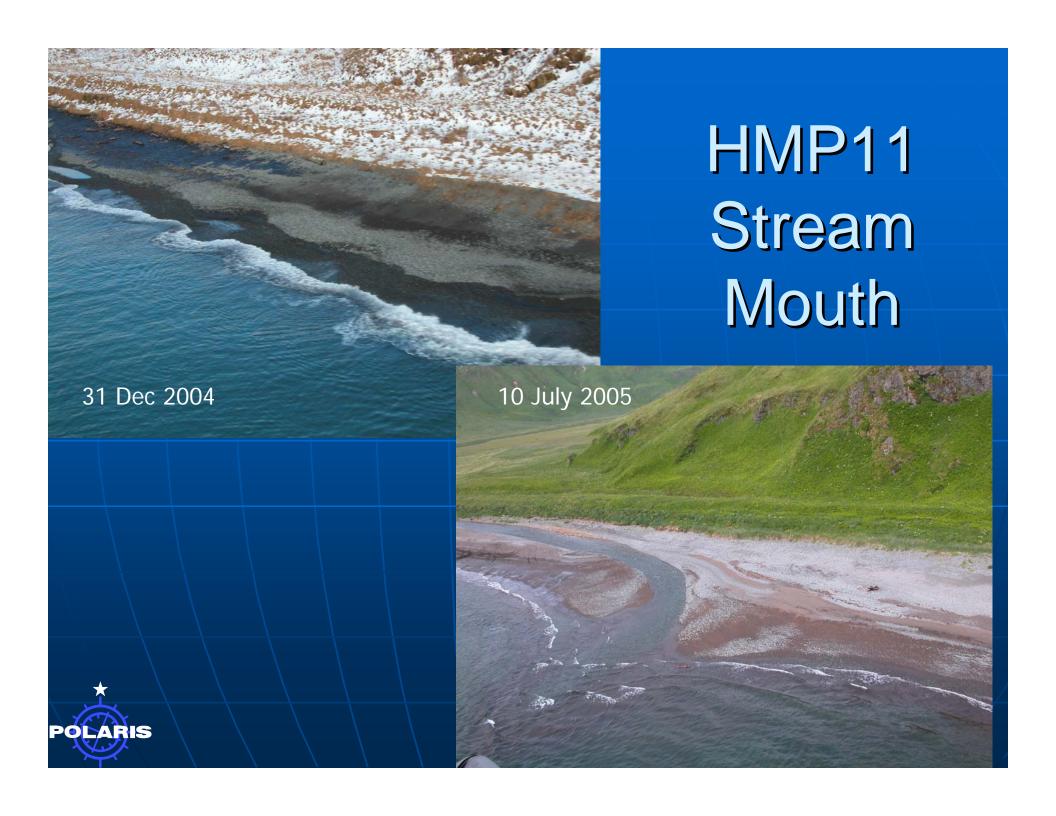
M/V Selendang Ayu Response Operations

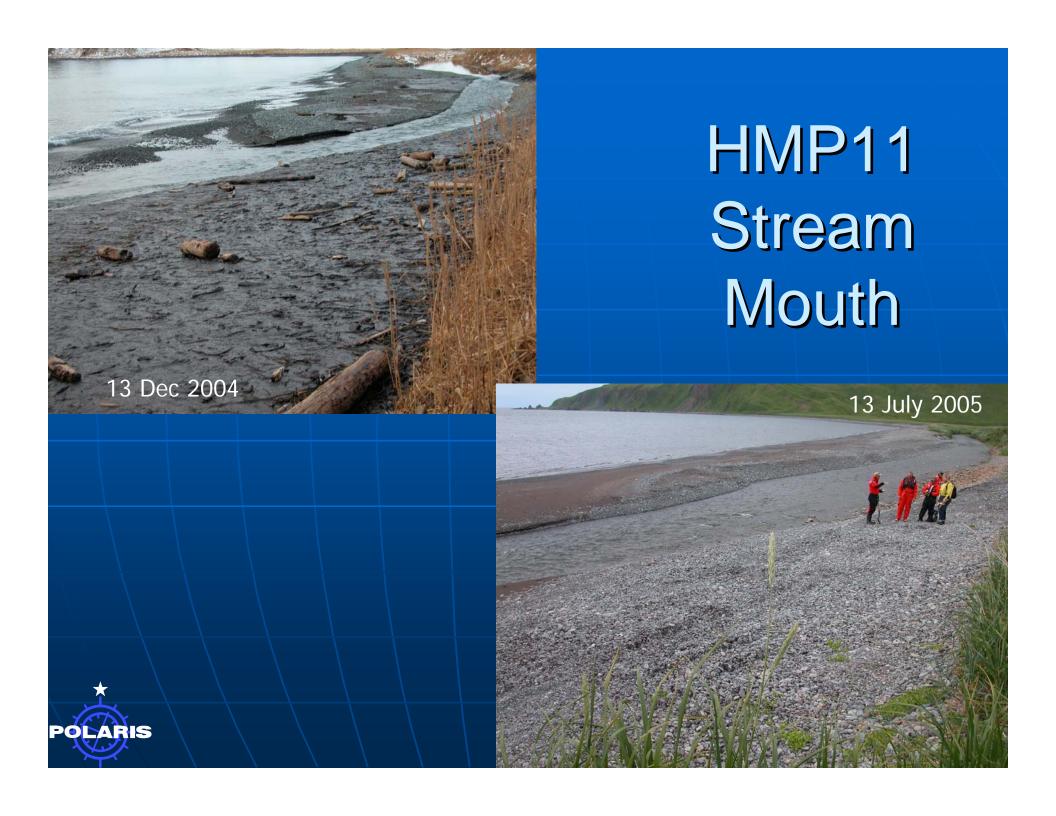
SHORELINE TREATMENT

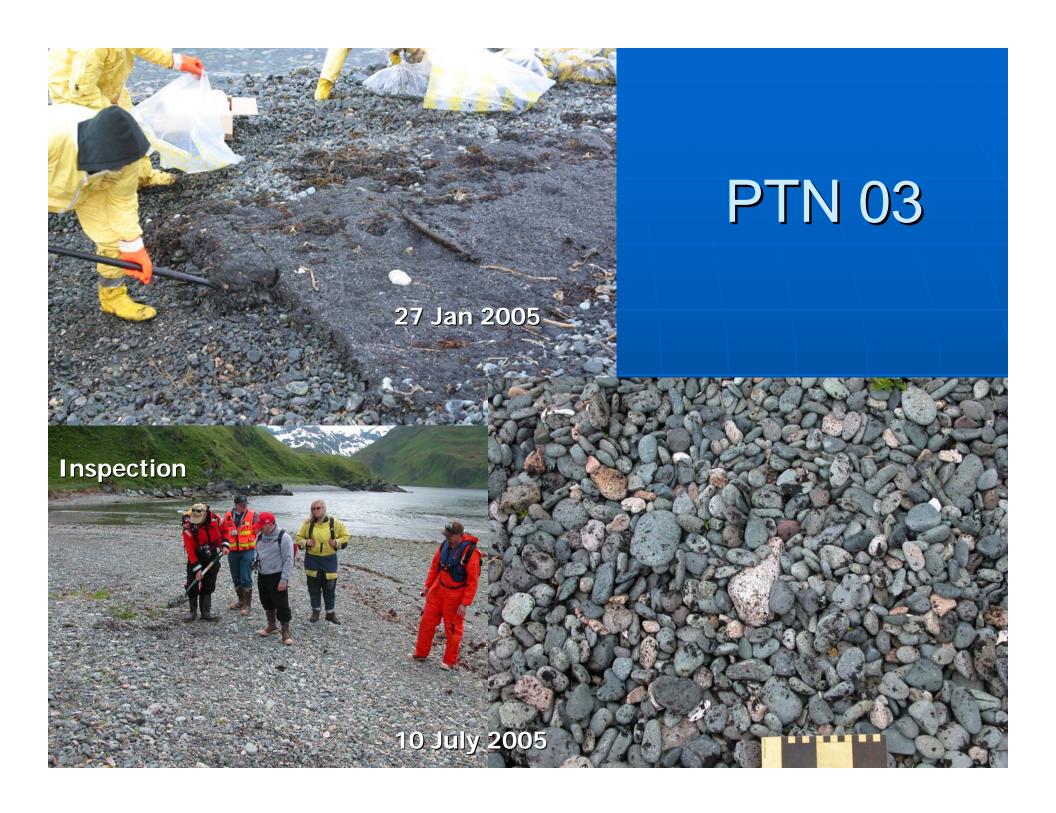
Time series slides of selected heavily oiled shoreline segments before and after treatment





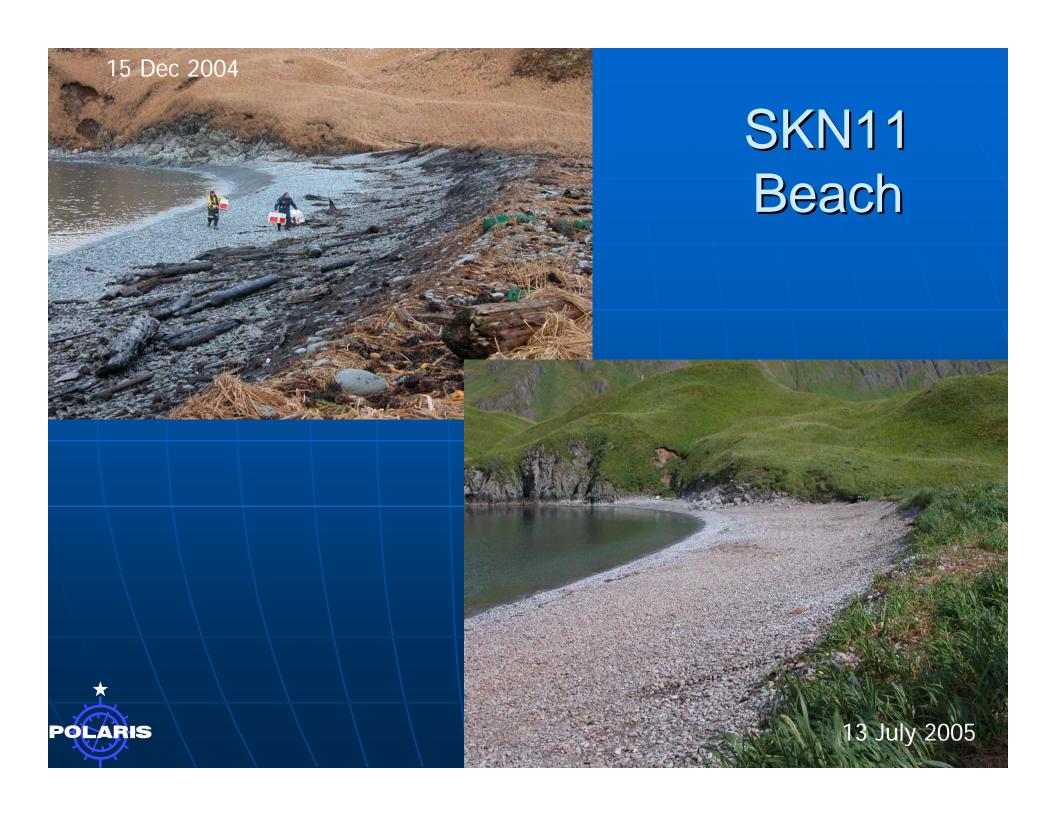


















SKN14 Wetland













